THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, February 8, 1811. No. 1262.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market- treet, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

E. DENNY,

Has just received at his Store, corner of Third and Market Streets, a choice and seasonable supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queens-

ware and Groceries, of the latest importations. Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, or exchange for Pork, Whiskey, Flour, Hard Soap, Vinegar, etc. etc.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1811.

FOR RENT.

THAT well known stand, sign of the Turk, corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, Pittsburgh. The House is well calculated for public business, there is five rooms with seven fire places, one large room 17 by 39 feet with two fire places calculated to accomodate 50 or 60 people, also a good Kitchen and Cellar, a convenient stable to accomodate 15 or 16 horses with a good oats house and yard, a pump joining the stable. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises

GEORGE STEWART.

Pittsburgh January 20 th 1811.

To be Rented.

And possession given on the 1st day of April next.

A Handsome and convenient House, new and well finished, with a good dry cellar for storing goods The Store-room completely finished with shelves, counter and drawers and the stand one of the most eligible for business in Pittsburgh Apply to Robert Patterson corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

February 1st 1811.

The Heirs

Of *James Bettie* and *Cornelius Bagley* late privates in the United States army, are requested to call on Lieut. H. Johnston at Pittsburgh, for sums of money left in his hands by the aforesaid persons deceas'd.—Bettie was a *Pennsylvanian*, and Bagley an *Irishman*.

Pittsburgh Jan. 23, 1811.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny, County and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the court House in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 7th February the following described property, viz

Two lots of ground in the borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said borough No. 455 and 456, bounded south westwardly by Smithfield street, northeastwardly by Strawberry alley, and southeastwardly by lot No. 457, each containing in front on Sixth-street 60 feet, and extending back 240 feet to Strawberry alley. On lot 455 is a large brick building fronting on Sixth and Smithfield street. The property of Jacob Haymaker and Robert Gilbraith, who survived Jacob Bausman trustees of the German congregation, at the suit of John Handlyn.

WM WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh Jan. 21, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber near Col. O'Hara's, offers for sale, and intends keeping constantly, a regular supply, of the following articles, viz Pine timber squared, and from 20 to 30 feet long, Pine boards assorted, from 1-2 inch to inch and quarter in thickness, Superfine and Common Flour by the Barrel or Hundred,

Whiskey by the Barrel or Gallon,
Soal and Upper Leather,
Salt by the Bushel or Barrel,
Tar by the Gallon or Barrel,
Cyder and Apples by do.
Redstone Potter's ware,
Groceries and Queen's ware, Oats, and Indian meal, all of which he will exchange for Country produce that may be approved of, or sell at a low rate.

JAMES GRAY.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24 1811.

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Cranberry township, Butler County, some time in December last, a HEIFER, two years old, flacked back, and white, the near ear cropt, the right ear slitted. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

AARON WARD.

January 21, 1811.

To be Rented,

For one or two years, and possession given the first of April next,

The dwelling house and garden property of *Mrs Jane Butler*,

at the corner of Penn and Maburry streets, occupied at present by *Magnus M. Murry* Esq.

Enquire of

E. DENNY.

January 23, 1811.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 19th of March (Tuesday of the Court,) at the Court House in Washington (Penn.) a house and lot in the town of Waynesburgh, Greene County. Also some unimproved Lots, and a tract of 400 acres of land within three or four miles of Waynesburgh.

Also, a lot of ground on Main-street in the borough of Washington.

Also, the undivided moiety of the following tracts of donation land, viz. lot No 185 in 2d district, containing two hundred and fifty acres— No. 41 in 3d ditto, containing five hundred acres— No 52 in ditto district Containing 250 acres—No 114 in 6th ditto containing 500 acres—No. 140 in 7th ditto containing 500 acres.

Also, all the interest of the late JOHN SIMONSON, Esq. in several quarter sections of land in the Counties of Jefferson, Columbiana and Stark, in the state of Ohio, a particular description of which shall be given on the day of Sale. Any person in the mean time, willing to obtain information concerning the same, may apply to OBEDIAH JENNINGS, Esq. of Steubenville.

O. JENNINGS,
B. WELLS,
D. COOKE,
JAMES BRICE,

Executors of John Simonson, Esq deceased.

N. B. This property was advertised for sale in June last, but the Executors having discovered that the lands in Mercer and Crawford Counties, had been sold for the taxes, postponed the sale until they could obtain transfers from the purchasers. These transfers are now procured, and the property will be sold on the day above mentioned.

Washington Jan. 17, 1811.

To be Rented

And possession given the first of April next,

A brick House in the Diamond, with two Rooms on the first, and one on the second floor; together with a large and convenient Cellar, one of the rooms may be made into a good store room,

Also,

One other brick building on the Diamond, with one large Room on the first, and two on the second Floor, with a good Cellar under the building.

For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JAMES ADAMS

Pittsburgh Jan. 22, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *BANTON & MILTENBERGER* are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the first day of February 1811, those who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. All who have demands against the said firm will present them to GEORGE MILTENBERGER surviving partner of the said firm for settlement.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

N. B The business will be continued as heretofore by

George Miltenberger & Co

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5th. 1810.

NOTICE

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3. 1810.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw*.

The house is commodious and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it, a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kittinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins M Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH MORRISON,

May 1810.

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810. J. M.

NOTICE.

FOREIGN GOLD will be received at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, at the following rates, viz.

SPANISH GOLD, at the rate of 27 2-3 grains per amount of dollar, with a deduction of 4 per cent.

FRENCH GOLD, at the same rate, without deduction

BRITISH and PORTUGAL GOLD, at the rate of 27 grains per amount of dollar, without deduction.

All of which is conformable to the standard at the Mint.

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Cashier.

Bowstring Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Manufacturing of Hatters *Bow and Napping strings*, of a superior quality to any imported; which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, near the Episcopal Church. Orders from a distance punctually attended to, by

JOHN COWAN.

N. B. Wanted to purchase a quantity of Deer skins and Furs of every description. Likewise a Journeyman Skindresser and Breechesmaker who will get constant employment and good wages. None need apply but one who is master of his trade.

Blank Checks,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, February 8, 1811.

From the National Intelligencer.

From the Mobille our information is down to the 2d of January, at which time a detachment of the American army, under the command of Capt. Gaines, were encamped half a mile north of the town, and about three fourths of a mile from the fort near the lower end of the town, which is represented to be stronger perhaps than any in the Southern part of the United States.

The following letters passed between the American and Spanish commanding officers on the 22d ult.

CAMP NEAR MOBILLE,
December 22d, 1810.

SIR—I have the honor to notify you that I have been instructed by Lieut. Colonel Sparks, of the army of the U. States, to take possession of the fort under your charge, and of the town of Mobille, conformably to the proclamation of the President of the U. States, dated October 27, 1810, of which you have been duly apprised. Presuming that you have already made up your mind as to the course you will pursue, in relation to this important act; it becomes my duty to demand an immediate reply, which I request you will deliver to captain Luckett, of the army of the United States, who will hand you this letter.

It is presumed that no one can be more sensible than yourself of the conciliatory course which has been pursued by the government of the United States, touching this subject; and, whilst I assure you of the continuance of this disposition, I am persuaded you need not be told of the weighty considerations of duty and attachment by which the officers of the American army are prompted to support a measure adopted by their beloved President.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. PENDLETON GAINES,
Capt. of the Army of the U. States, commanding the Mobille Detachment.

CAPTAIN PEREZ, *Spanish Commandant, town of Mobille.*

TRANSLATION.

Fort Charlotte, 22d Dec. 1810.

SIR—I have received your letter, dated at camp, near Mobille, of this date; and in answer to its contents, I have to inform you, that in regard to the notification which you mention that I have received of the proclamation of the President of the United States, ordering possession to be taken of the fort and town which are under my charge, it is necessary for me to advise you that I have not received such information from any magistrate or authorised chief of the nation of the United States, and, in consequence of not having received it, I have not taken those measures, or made those reflections which you believe I must have done on the supposition that I had received it.

Agreeable to the harmony which hitherto has reigned between your nation and mine, I must advise you, in order, if possible, to save the effusion of blood, that on my part I do not find myself authorised to accede to the proposal that you make, without having, in the first place, the orders of my chief; but, *yes*, I assure you, that if you agree to suspend your operations the short time that will be necessary for me to communicate your intimation to the Governor of the province, you will find me ready to fulfil the orders of that superior chief; and at the same time, if you judge proper, you may address yourself to the said Governor.

I have the honour to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) CAYETANO PEREZ.

Captain Edmund Pendleton Gaines.

On the last day of December Capt. Gaines received a verbal message from the commandant, by one of his officers, that if more than five or six of the American troops approached the fort at the same time, he should fire on them.

The Spanish commandant, we learn, has assured the inhabitants that he would not fire into the town unless he discovered the American troops entering it. On the part of Captain Gaines they had received assurances that no operations against the fort would be carried on from the inhabited part of the town. Several families however, had moved to the country; and others were much alarmed lest the lawless followers of Kemper and Kennedy who it was said was to join our militia! should enter the town and resume their lately attempted system of plunder. It was apprehended that there would be much difficulty in restraining Kemper and co. from revenging the loss of their comrades, whose death, in an engagement with the Spanish detachment from Mobile, we noticed some time ago.

It was hoped however, that the ardor of these men would be checked until the arrival of the United States' artillery and gun-boats, which were daily expected at Mobile. The latter had been hitherto detained by adverse winds, but such arrangements had been made as would save, it was expected, bloodshed in Mobile, and completely disappoint Kemper in his boasted expectations to raise the *Star* before the flag of the United States, and to compel the American nation to remunerate his followers out of the public domain.

It is at length decided in the House of Representatives, by a majority of one vote, that the subject of the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States shall be indefinitely postponed; so that it cannot be revived in the House of Representatives during the present session.

It must not be inferred from the vote on this interesting question, that there would not have been the same equality on a question to continue the charter. Three members to our knowledge, and perhaps more, who voted against indefinite postponment, under an idea that it was an indirect mode of getting rid of the question, would have voted against the renewal of the charter.

STATE OF OHIO.

The inhabitants of the state of Ohio, according to the recent enumeration, are upwards of 230,000 in number, including 1986 people of colour.

The Indian title to a large tract of territory within the limits of the state of Ohio, remains unextinguished. Among a number of propositions offering property for the use of the state, as a permanent seat of government, was one from the Indians, offering five hundred thousand dollars worth of land, if the seat of government was established on any part of their lands.

On the 23d ult. the House of Representatives passed a bill, yeas 38, nays 10, fixing the permanent seat of government on the land of John and Peter Sells, on the west bank of Scioto, above the town of Franklinton, in the county of Franklin; where 700 acres of land are to be conveyed to the state, with reserves of two lots of 30 poles square, and a third lot of 80 poles on the river and 30 poles back. A town is to be laid out and called Wayne, and public buildings to be erected out of the proceeds of the lots—if the Senate pass the bill. [*Washington Tel.*

Baltimore, January 22.

The movemen ts of the adverse armies in Portugal, still offer a large field for conjecture. What iuduced Massena to remain *five weeks inactive, before the lines of Lord Wellington?* and how will the contest eventuate? are questions of great moment, more especially the latter.

Before venturing a question on another head, we think it proper to state the more prominent facts that have occurred on the scene of action, since the battle of Busaco, (the 27th Sept. down to the 24th Nov.) being the date of the last official intelligence rrom Lord Wellington.

Lord Wellington having repulsed Massena at Busaco, and finding that he had taken a circuitous route, to change the theatre of war, retired to Torre de Vedras and Alanquire, to cover Lisbon, a position naturally strong, and rendered still more so, by fortifications and formidable batteries.

Massena, seemingly no ways dispirited by the failure of his attack on Busaco, advances to Lord Wellington, and, on the 8th October, occupies a range of heights in sight of the British, and remains there *five weeks.*

During this period, neither army attempts the lines of the other. Massena frequently forages, but his parties are always straitened in their excursions, and his troops much distressed for want of their accustomed provisions.

About the 13th November, Massena breaks up his camp, and retreats towards the frontiers of Spain. Lord Wellington follows him, finds him always too strongly posted to be attacked, and gains no advantage over him, except making about four hundred prisoners.

In Lord Wellington's dispatch of the 21st November, he thinks it probable, that Massena will be reinforced, and states, on information derived from Gen. Siviera, that *twenty thousand men were chefly employed in Castile, in raising contributions of eutables for him.* And, in his dispatch of the 24th November, he expresses an opinion, that he might attempt to *regain* Santarem and its neighbohood.

With respect to the object of his retrat; the British commander conjectures tht Massena's intention in this movemnt, was either to quit Portugal entirely or to fall back to get supplies and join the French forces on the frontiers. We shall not, by adding any other conjecture, pretend to see further than his Lordship.

Our conjectures go to other points: tothe cause that obliged Massena to remain *inactive* in front of Lord Wellington, during a period of *five weeks*, and, to the probable issue of the contest.

As to the first, the inactivity of Massena. We are of opinion, that the near view ofLord Wellington's forces, the impressions still felt from the recent affair of Busaco, and the natural and artificial strength of his position, suggested that any attempt to force it would be hopeless; and, that an unsuccessful effort would be ruinous, by rendering it impossible to regain Spain, with the remnant of a defeated and disorganized army. These considerations, we believe to be of sufficient weight to account for his not attacking Lord Wellington in his lines: but will they also account for his remaining so long as he did, consuming his scanty store of provisions. To this we observe; that time was certainly necessary to assure him, by a thorough examination of his Lordship's positions, that they could not be attacked with a promise of success, as well as to extinguish all hope of being able to carry any part of them by stratagem, corruption or surprise. These circumstances are deemed sufficient to account for his long stay before Lord Wellington's lines.

As to the probable issue of the contest.

The experience of every campaign is reducing it to a demonstration, that it is no longer within the capacity of Bonaparte's resources, to keep up armies in Spain and Portugal, adequate to the reduction of these kingdoms, and, at the same time, to supply them with the chief part of their provisions from France. Armies cannot long be fed by provisions to be drawn from the fields of their enemy. If an army is obliged to forage for its support, it cannot fight, and to be always in a condition to fight it cannot support itself by foraging. Foraging, indeed, may support an army for a moment, or upon an emergency; but never can for a constancy. To live by foraging, it must travel like a beggar, and never remain long in one place. In this way, the armies of France cannot be maintained, and to maintain them as they must, by large *convoys from France*, we hold to be impossible.

On the other hand; the means of England to transport reinforcements, provisions and munitions of war to their armies, are not, like those of Bonapartes impaired and almost exhausted. She is still able, without any extraordinary exertion to augment her forces and to keep them regularly supplied with every thing necessary to a a protracted war.

Taking such to be the actual and relative condition of France and Great Britain, it is clearly the policy of the latter, to be contented with partial advantages, instead of brilliant victories, securing the desired object, by the more humane course of procrastinated warfare. The contrary system, we think, ought to be, and is, the policy of Bonaparte. Great and decisive battles, and as little procrastination as possible. If such can be avoided by the co-operating armies of Great Britain, Spain and Portugal, not the armies of Austria can avail him, though he could find resources to transport them into Spain, and to provision them for a campaign from France.

Upon the whole, we conclude, that Spain and Portugal are in a fair way, to see the crowns of their monarchs no longer at the disposal of Bonaparte!

[*Federal Republican.*

INTERESTING TO THE OWNERS OF MILLS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 19.

Mr. Mitchill offered to the House the Report of the select committee, to whom was referred the memorial of John Brumback and others.

The memorialists state that they are concerned in the erection and employment of mills for the conversion of grain into meal and flour. In these mills they constructed part of the machinery for facilitating that manufacture, invented by Oliver Evans. When this was done, there was no legal impediment in the way.—Since that time they have learned that they are accountable in damages, to a person who now claims an exclusive right to erect such works. Believing this to be a grievance, they ask relief from the legislative interference of Congress.

To understand the nature of this application, it is necessary to be a little more particular. Some time after the passing of the first patent laws, Oliver Evans obtained letters patent, securing to him a monopoly in certain pieces of mechanism called by him elevators, conveyors, hopperboys, and several other names. The patentee expected the benefit of his privilege during the term of fourteen years. Then his patent would expire; and the various inventions secured to him thereby become the right of any person who thought proper to use them.

Owing to some informality in the patent or some defect inherent therein, it was adjudged to be void by the court, in an action brought by the said Evans against Chambers. Afterwards Evans presented to Congress a petition, praying for a renewal of his patent, and alledging, as a leading reason in his behalf, the hardship of his case in having received a very inconsiderable advantage from it during the time it was considered valid, and nothing afterward

Induced by these and other considerations, Congress passed an act for the relief of Oliver Evans. This received the President's approbation on the 21st Jan. 1808. It directs the Secretary of State to grant letters patent to him, confirming the exclusive right of making, constructing, using and vending to be used, his invention, discovery and improvements, in the art of manufacturing flour and meal, and in the several machines which he has applied to that purpose. This renewal is authorised on two conditions: The first is, that no person who may have heretofore paid the said Oliver Evans, for licence to use his said improvements, should be obliged to renew his license or be subject to damages for not renewing the same: the second is, that no person who shall have used the said improvements, or have erected the same for use, before the issuing of the second patent, shall be liable to damages for the same.

Under this renewed patent, Oliver Evans has claimed, since the date of it on January 22, 1808, the right of granting licences to all persons, who having erected his machinery after the expiration of his first patent and before the grant of his second, continued to use and employ it after the date of the second.

The petitioners conceive themselves to be in this situation. Having furnished their mills with Evans's machinery while there was no legal impediment, they feel an apprehension that they will be molested in the use thereof by the patentee under his new grant. Believing themselves to be in in his power to make them pay considerable sums for licences to use his machinery, or to undergo great inconvenience and loss by removing it from their mills and throwing it away, they request Congress may enact a statute exempting them and every other person in a similar situation, from all damages, and authorising them to continue to use the said machinery without being obliged to pay Oliver Evans any thing for the same, under the second patent.

On the examination of the merits of this subject, the committee were immediately led to consider the judicial decision that had been made in the circuit court of the United States, of the meaning and construction of the act for the relief of Oliver Evans. The trial came on before Judges Washington and Peters, in the district of Pennsylvania. The patentee brought an action on the case, for a violation of his right, by the defendant, one John Weiss, for putting up a Wheel and pair of stones in his mill on Wissahiccon creek, within the county of Philadelphia. The defendant had put up one wheel and one pair of stones, under a licence. A second wheel and pair of stones had been put up prior to the passing of the before mentioned act of Congress. This second pair he continued to employ since the 22d January, 1808, the date of the plaintiff's patent, and after due notice given by him to the defendant in the succeeding February. After inquiry into the merits and hearing the arguments of counsel, the court gave judgment for the plaintiff, on the ground that the statute under which the second patent was issued, afforded no protection whatever against a claim for damages, for using the inventor's machinery and improvements after the issuing of the patent, although the same might have been erected without infringement of his right, between the expiration of

the first and the date of the second patent.

Considering the case, in these various relations, it appears that the grievance complained of by the memorialists has risen under an act of Congress specially passed for the relief of the patentee Oliver Evans: whatever that act contains is for his benefit, and no more. The interpretation of the statutes is the peculiar province and duty of the judges. The statute in question has already undergone judicial interpretation. It will not be sufficient to induce Congress to interfere that the memorialists endure hardships by that exposition. Nor will it be allowable for any individual, even of the persons who voted on that act, to say that such a meaning as the judges have given to it was never intended by the Legislature. A statute must convey its own signification. The statute under consideration proceeds from the bounty of Congress towards Evans. It vests in him for the time therein mentioned, certain rights If these are more extensive than the memorialists wish, it is an inconvenience they must endure. Congress cannot consistently interfere to exempt them and all other persons similarly circumstanced from damages, by a declaratory act narrowing the privilege heretofore granted by them, to the injury of Evans, by stripping him of his vested right.—Such of them as continue to employ his machinery must do it with his permission, and cannot, by legislative interference be exonerated from paying him for the same.

Therefore resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican

OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE
TOWARDS SPAIN,
IN
THE AFFAIR OF WEST FLORIDA.

(Concluded from our last.)

Thus then it is in full proof, that Spain denied she had ceded, and that France denied she had bought West-Florida, or disposed of it to the United States. With such a cause, however, we attempt to impose upon the public understanding, and to justify the violent step which Mr. Madison has taken!

Having demonstrated the illegality of our claim to that part of the territory of West-Florida, which lies between the Mississippi and Rio Perdido, I will now suppose, for argument's sake, the title to be doubtful; and, in that supposition, I will ask if the attack upon the possessions of Spain be not equally condemned by the law of nations? Does not that law prescribe a resort to friendly negociation before the appeal to arms? In our daily intercourse with the Indian tribes, we observe this golden rule; and why sieze and invest in the first instance, the territory of a generous nation, while she is gloriously struggling for her religion, her laws, and her independence against a foreign yoke? What crime has Spain committed, or what motive has she given us for the last three years for such a conduct on our part; She officially announced to us the abdication of Charles IV, by a letter signed with his own hand; the accession of his eldest son Ferdinand VII, who had been sworn and acknowledged from his infancy as the lawful heir to the crown, by the deputies of the Cortes, in case either of the death or abdication of his father. Spain has sent us a minister, in whom she placed her confidence, with the most ample powers, not only to settle the limits of Louisiana, but also to exchange, cede, sell or purchase such part, or parts, of territories which may answer the convenience of either of the two powers; to adjust all the claims pending for losses sustained by our merchants, which amount to many millions, and to offer us, in the whole extent of his dominions in both hemispheres, a source of commerce, more valuable and sure for us than the mines of Mexico or Peru. It is a proof of the sincerity of her desires and of the consideration and respect she entertained towards our government. The Spanish embassy to the United States was declared next in rank to that of Great Britain, and first in precedence to that of every other nation: she delivered to us 14 vessels richly loaded, which had been confiscated in the reign of Charles IV, by order of Bonaparte; she dismissed the quarantine on our vessels, to facilitate provisionally our commerce, until she established a still more favourable and general regulation, for which purpose she has actually ordered her minister in the United States to collect and send forward every ordinance or law on the subject existing in the union.

But we are told that the territory was in the possession of the conventionalists. Flimsy apology indeed! It shall be the task of the writer, at a future day, to consider the machinery by which the agitation in West Florida has been produced, and to examine who it was that sowed the seeds of that disturbance. Sufficient for my present purpose it is to observe, that it was for Spain to punish her own rebels; she who has been the first to stop the progress of the supposed conqueror of the world; shall we be told by Madison that she is not in a situation to defend *herself* against a handful of miserable adventurers, who have emigrated from the United States to disturb the tranquility of the honest inhabitants of West Florida?

Let us remember that Bonaparte, from the beginning of his political career, has sought to deceive every nation, and that it is not in his nature to pursue a different conduct towards us. We have an instance in the confiscation of our vessels, in every country under his influence; we have it in his own words, that he does not wish a single republic to exist, as well as in his proposition to England for the dismemberment of this country. The forcible occupation of a part of the territory of West Florida, is also a measure of this treacherous friend, repiete with incalculable dangers to the United States. The kingdom of Mexico is equal in population to the United States; it exceeds it in resources of every kind; and a war with her may be attended with serious consequences.

It remains for me to expose to view the awful consequences likely to result from this rash, unwarranted, and ill fated measure. It is notorious with what caution and solicitude, and at what immense sacrifices we have been trying, since the earliest days of Mr. Jefferson's administration to the present hour, to avoid a rupture with France. Hence, the occupation of West Florida, though ever a favourite object with our administration, was so long abandoned: negociation after negociation was set on foot; but the uniform answer we received was, that France would take part with Spain if we attempted to invest West Florida. Thus years elapsed, and West Florida remained quietly governed by the laws of Spain. But at length, "among the events growing out of the state of the Spanish monarchy, a new prospect arose with respect to this country, so long abandoned"—And what was that change? Bonaparte's prospect of the conquest of Spain became daily more uncertain; at all events her colonies were beyond his reach; and England was in the actual enjoyment of extensive advantages from them. It is therefore a fair inference, that West Florida has not been seized against the will of Bonaparte.

But I go a step farther. If the true Spanish government oppose us, then we are fairly at war with *his* enemy, old Spain. Nor will the mischief stop here. We are also, in all probability, at war with his enemy Great Britain; for who can suppose that Great Britain will be an idle spectator of the dismemberment of the colonies of her ally, more especially if, as it is believed, she has avowed her determination to preserve the rights of old Spain over her colonies undiminished, during the present contest between Spain and France? Thus, then, we become an instrument of Bonaparte's aggrandizement, and if so, am I not warranted in another more important inference, viz. that the seizure of Florida was not only with the consent of Bonaparte, but at his special instance? Here then let me pause. Shall we, for the sake of his gilded pill, his poisoned boon, suffer ourselves to be brought into a collision with England? or is it consistent with our pacific professions to afford Great Britain such a cause for declaring war against us? While Bonaparte was the ally of Spain, we did not dare to assert our right to West Florida in arms; now the question is reversed, Great Britain is the ally of Spain, and we fly to arms to seize and invest that territory! Why so opposite a conduct on the part of our administration? Is this our boasted impartiality?

It is the sincere wish of VERUS that our administration do retrace its steps, and return to a friendly negociation.—Whatever be the fate of the peninsula, Spanish America never will belong to Napoleon; for he himself now invites them to become independent, and they, in all situations, and under all circumstances, will consider as valid and binding any agreement that may be made with the legitimate government in regard to West Florida.

VERUS.

Blank Books,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a note of hand dated the 5th of August, 1809, which note I gave to Hilleland and Peters drawn payable to C Cowan as I have paid the amount to said Peters and hold his receipt for the same.

WILLIAM PORTER

Pittsburgh February 2d, 1811.

NOTICE.

A few evenings ago, six large SHAWLS were found in Water Street; it is supposed that they had been Stolen from a Store door and dropped by the thief who stole them—the owner may have them by applying at the office of the *Pittsburgh Gazette* and paying for this advertisement.

Pittsburgh Feb 6th 1811.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me for more than six months—if not paid off before the first of April next compulsory means will be enforced—and in future no credit will be given to any person for a longer time than three months—and then I will be at *liberty* to make a *choice* of the custom—as leather, when in possession of the currier or tanner, is equal to the bank note

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh Feb 4 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given that a circulating library, for the amusement and improvement of children and youth, will be open this week in each of the Book Stores in Pittsburgh, there are also left at said Book Stores, books, tracts and useful pieces for children, a large number and considerable variety—All which will be afforded on the most reasonable terms, and some will be given without money and without price. All are respectfully requested to examine the proposals and papers explaining the plan on which the above mentioned books and tracts, &c. are furnished, and should it meet the public approbation, it is hoped that the wealthy and benevolent will once more lend their friendly assistance to their most devoted humble servant.

T OSGOOD.

Feb 4th

URE HERNAN & Co.

HAVE for Sale 1000 Boxes of the best Tin English Crowley and Blister Steel, Anvils, dry White Lead.

They will always have a large stock of Iron and expect a supply of Wire, large size Tin, Braziers Copper &c.

Also, an assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they will sell on the very lowest terms.

Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1810.

EDUCATION.

D CHUTE, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has procured a commodious room, over the store of Theodore Mazurie, Corner of Front and Market Streets where he will open a SCHOOL, on Monday the 21st day of January, in which all the common branches of useful science shall be taught; viz. *Reading, Writing, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematicks, &c. &c.* It will be the particular care and ambition of *D.* Chute to make his pupils read in a distinct and pleasing manner; to make them understand the English grammar accurately; and to initiate them in habits of correct public speaking. No laudable effort shall be wanting on his part to render his school useful and respectable.—If sufficient encouragement be given, *D.* Chute will undertake the instruction of a class of young men in English grammar, two or three evenings in the week.

The terms of tuition are three Dollars and fifty cents for those who cannot read without spelling, 4 dollars for those who read and write and 6 for those taught in the higher branches—The reason for raising the price of tuition above the usual rate in this place is that the teacher may have a sufficient reward for his services without having a number so large, that justice can not be done to all. besides the superior advantages which a student enjoys in a small select school must be obvious to the Prudent employer.

—

Letters of introduction directed to the subscribers from respectable gentlemen in Philadelphia together with the most satisfactory certificates of his morality and honorable standing in the college of Dartmouth where *D.* Chute was a regular graduate, establish our belief that he is fully adequate to teach any branch of science which he undertakes, and with pleasure it is anticipated that his school will be a valuable acquisition to this place.

P. PATTERSON.
J. P. SKELTON.
E. DENNY.

January 7, 1811.

Justices Blanks,

of the latest and best forms, viz

SUB POENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

By Particular Request,

THOSE indebted to the subscriber will do well to call and discharge their accounts before the tenth of March; no longer indulgence will be given.

GEORGE SUTTON

Pittsburgh February, 8th 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mansfield Banton, of Pittsburgh, *Dec'd* are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of April 1811, otherwise compulsive measures must be used.—And all persons having demands against said estate are desired to bring forward their accounts properly attested for settlement, to

JAMES BROWN,
Adminstrator.

December 20, 1810.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation.
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N B. The highest price will be given for grain.

Pittsburgh
Eagle Foundery.
Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand all the above *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

BOOKSELLERS.

ROBERT PATTERSON of Pittsburgh, and BENJAMIN B. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, having entered into partnership, under the firm of *Patterson* and *Hopkins*, have opened a Store of *BOOKS AND STATIONARY* in Pittsburgh, corner of Wood and Fourth Streets, in the house lately occupied by *Joseph Parker*, where they have, and will constantly keep on hand, a large and extensive collection of Books in *Law, Physic and Divinity; School Books, Classics*, and a general miscellany of *Philosophy, History, Science*, and works of *Taste*.

All these, except European publications, they will sell, for prompt payment, at Philadelphia retail prices; and on large purchases they will allow a liberal discount, proportioned to the magnitude of the purchase.

They have established connections with the principal Booksellers in all the large towns of the United States, viz. New-York, Baltimore &c. etc. so that they can, with the least possible delay, fill up any order for books.

They receive and promptly fill up orders for *Maps, Globes, Surveying* and *Mathematical Instruments, Philosophical Apparatus*, &c etc.

They have now connected with the Store, an excellent *Binding*, where binding in all its variety, will be executed with neatness, firmness and dispatch Customers will find their blank stationary, at prices far below what has been usual on this side the mountains.

They will shortly have a *Printing Office* connected with their Store, where printing will be executed on the usual terms, in all its variety.

Besides cash, they will take in payment, such articles of country produce, as can soon be disposed of, without loss.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1810.

James C. Wilkins & Co.

Have established a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE

on Front Street, in the CITY of NATCHEZ, where they will receive western country produce on storage and commission.

Natchez, 18th July, 1810. 6m

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,

TO WIT:

BE it remembered, That on the first day of May, in the thirty fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1810, Zadok Cramer, of the said district hath deposited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

Sketches of a Tour to the Western Country, through the States of Ohio and Kentucky; a Voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and a Trip through the Mississippi territory, and part of West Florida. Commenced at Philadelphia in the winter of 1807 and concluded in 1809. By F. Cuming With Notes and an Appendix, containing some interesting Facts, together with a notice of an expedition through Louisiana.

In conformity to an act of the congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled " An act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, *clerk of the district of Pennsylvania.*

Steam Mill.
CASH
FOR
WHEAT.

Those who wish to command cash for their Wheat, can have *Five Shillings* per bushel.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 4, 1810. tf

FOR SALE.

THREE plantations of excellent land—titles indisputable. Of which one containing 401 acres and allowance, is situated in Pine township 16 miles from Pittsburgh.

One in Butler county about 20 miles from Pittsburgh containing 200 acres. And the other containing 300 acres, is situated about 7 miles from Pittsburgh.

The terms of sale and title will be made known on aplication to

JAMES WILLS, jr attorney at law, in Union Street, Pittsburgh

Jan. 7 1811 tf.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Baltimore, Aug. 1st. 1810.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business as

AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.

For the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the continuance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render their establishment beneficial to their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a

VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND,

where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietor: they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will ensure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1810. tf.

Patterson & Hopkins

WISH to take, as APPRENTICES to the Book binding business, two active lads of good moral character, and sufficient education, between the age of 13 and 17. The preference will be given to boys from the country, they will be put under the instruction of John S. Sheldon, whose work prove him to be one of the best workman in the states.—Apply to the office of this paper—to John S. Sheldon in 4th street, or to Patterson and Hopkins, Booksellers Wood-Street.

Pittsburgh, *Dec.* 26, 1810.

Patterson & Hopkins,

At their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

HAVE received during the past and present season, a large supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, etc. etc. etc. which they sell on the most reasonable terms, and among which are the following:—

The American Tutor's Assistant, or brief system of practical arithmetic, to which is added an excellent system of book-keeping by single entry—*price* 62 1-2 cents.

David's Psalms, with notes, and an index of the first line of every verse—*price* 75 cents.

Beaties Elements of Moral Science, 2 vols.—*price* 2 dollars.

School dictionary, by Johnston,	50 cents.
English Reader,	75
Murry's Sequel,	75
Murry's English Grammar abridg.	25
Bennet's Arithmetic,	50
American Preceptor,	37 1-2
Columbian Orator,	75
Dwight's Geography,	37 1-2
Parish's Geography,	37 1-2
Smith and Little's Music,	100
American Selection, for schools,	37 1-2
Entick's Dictionary,	75
Perry's do.	100
School Bible,	100
New Testament with psalms,	50
Blair's Lectures abridged,	75
Morse's Geography for schools,	100
The Pastor Reformed,	75

Large Family Bibles at 375, 425 and 450,
Pocket Bibles from 137 1-2 to 275.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1810.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
Franklin Head Bookstore
Market Street,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
Cramer's Pittsburgh Magazine
AND
Extra Magazine Almanacks for
1811.

Contents of Pittsburgh Almanack:

The Orphan Girl.
Curious manner of catching water fowls in China.
The Calender,
Franklin's Ways to Wealth.
Chinese Industry.
Great and noble actions.
Domestic picture.
Chinese Oil Radish.
Early Potatoes.
Distellation from do.
Salt petre, how manufactured.
Wild Geese.
Anecdote—*Oriental*
Receipt for Consumption. &c.
Rates of Postage.
Friend's Meeting.
Advice to save Rags.
Horses and Sheep, comparative view.
Courts of Law.
Tables of interest, *etc*
List of Roads.

Besides the contents of the above, the

Magazine Almanack,

Has a brief memoir of the Rev. Robert Steele, by James Mountain.

ALSO,

Extraordinary Bones.
Temperance.
Weem's life of Washington.
Important Discovery of Clay.
A new Manufacture.
Poetical question in Algebra.
Mint of the U. States.
Gallatin's Report on Domestic Manufactures
Letters from Chilicothe.
—Paris, Upper Blue Licks and Olympian Springs in Kentucky.
Salt Springs.
Steam Boat.
Spinning Wheels.
Domestic carpet, etc.
Account of the Harmony Society in Butler county.
Inhabitants and houses in Pittburgh.
Marriages.
Deaths.

Extra Magazine.

Contains all the Pittsburgh and Magazine Almanacks, and

An abstract of Livingston's Essay on Sheep, shewing their varieties.

Account of the best method of treating them, and raising a flock in the United States.

The legislature of the State of New-York, esteeming Mr Livingston's Essay of the first importance to the farmer and manufacturer, ordered 1000 copies to be published and distributed throughout their State.

☞ *German Almanacks, for* 1811.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, a Red HEIFER, about 2 years old, marked on one ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE ROUSH.

January 31, 1811.

Genuine Patent and Family MEDICINES.

Celbrated for the cure of most diseases to which the Human Body is liable.

REPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.
Grandson of the late *Dr.* ROBERTSON
of Edinburgh

CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH:
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.)

One of the most efficacious Medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habituated costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, and various complaints, resulting from dissipated pleasures residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilfull or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, barreneess, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's

CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *ect*

Dr. Robertson's

INFALLIBLE
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
(Price fifty cents.)

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Dr. Dyott's

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

Dr. Dyott's

Patent-Itch Ointment.
(Price 50 cents per box.)

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease, and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

Dr. Tissot's

CELEBRATED GOUT and RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price two dollars.)

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)

The Balm of Iberia.

(Price two Dollars.)

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, *etc.*

The Restorative Dentrifice.

(Price 50 cents per box)

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thousand Persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility

Dr. Dyott,

Respectfully solicits the public to observe that owing to the certificates of cures, performed through the efficacy of the above Medicines, having become too numerous for their insertion in a newspaper, he has in consequence thereof published pamphlets, wherein are enrolled, in the most demonstrated and conspicuous manner, the undeniable facts signed by citizens of the first respectability, clergy, and members of the faculty, and are now to be had gratis of him and his respective agents throughout the United States.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE
MEDICINES
JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale Wholesale and Retail by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.
DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH,
Where pamphlets may be had gratis.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole Proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Robertson's

INFALLIBLE
Worm Destroying Lozenges,

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Worms which affect the human body are chiefly of three kinds, viz. *Taenia* or tape worm, the *Teres*, or round and long worm, and the *Ascarides*, or round and short worm. There are many kinds of worms found in the human body, but they proceed in a great measure, from similar causes, have nearly the same symptoms, and require the same method of treatment as those already mentioned.

The *Tape worm* is white; very long and full of joints, it is generally bred in the stomach or small intestines. The *round and long worm* is likewise bred in the small intestines, and sometimes in the stomach. The *round and short worm* commonly lodge in the rectum, or what is called the end intestines, and occasion a disagreeable itching about the seat.

The long round worms have been known to perforate the intestines, and get into the cavity of the belly, the effects of the tape worm are nearly the same with those of the long and round, but rather more violent.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times, flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times very voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy; and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or cholic pains; an unvoluntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings; cold sweats; palsy; epeleptic fits, *etc.*

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to *Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, they are mild in their operation and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

The above Lozenges are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS PITTSBURGH.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each packet of the above genuine Lozenges are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers

The numerous cures performed by the above Pills, have induced the inventor at the solicitation of many respectable citizens who have experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them publickly known for the benefit of mankind in general.

They are principally composed of vegetable gums and roots, in whose balsamic medical qualities, their excellence consists, without the falacious aid of those mineral substances, too often destructive to the animal constitution.

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce Yellow Fevers, Bilious-Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic, Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestion, Costiveness, Hipochondral and Hysteric complaints, Stranguary, Gravil, Rheumatism and Gout

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits or a vitiated state of the bile, they are sure to relieve.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea and land as they may be made use of with the utmost safety, without change of diet or exercise. They will be found peculiarly beneficial in the prevention of disorders incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse vicid humour open obstructions and promote the secretion of good bile, operating as an essay cathartic, as a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic.

The above Pills are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 25 cents per Box large do. 50 cents)

TAKE NOTICE.

That each Box of the above Genuine Pills are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's

PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For plesantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

This disease is most commonly communicated by infection, it generally appears in form of small watery pusties, first about the wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c. These pustles are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or sits by the fire, sometimes indeed the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and at other times with a white scruff, or scaly eruption, this last is called the Dry Itch, and is the most difficult to cure.

The above ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever of effectually curing that disorder though applied to many thousands.

The above Ointment is for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 50 cents per Box.)

TAKE NOTICE.

That each box of the above genuine Ointment is signed on the outside cover with the Signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Blank Checks,

Handsomely printed on good paper.

For Sale at this Office.